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LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT,

In addition to an Act, intituled "An Act concerning the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels," and to an Act, intituled "An Act for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That whenever it ſhall appear, by ſatisfactory proof, to the ſecretary of the treaſury, that any ſhip or veſſel hath been ſold and transferred by proceſs of law; and that the regiſter, certificate of enrolment, or licenſe, as the caſe may be, of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, is retained by the former owners, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid ſecretary, to order and direct the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel may belong, to grant a new regiſter, certificate of enrolment, or licenſe, as the caſe may be, on the owners, under ſuch ſale, complying with ſuch terms and conditions, as are by law, required for granting of ſuch papers, excepting only the delivering up of the former certificate of the regiſtry, enrolment or licenſe, as the caſe may be: *Provided never theleſs*, That nothing in this act contained, ſhall be conſtrued to remove the liability of any perſon or perſons to any penalty for not ſurrendering up the papers, belonging to any ſhip or veſſel, or a transfer or ſale of the ſame.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March the 2d. 1797.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

For raiſing a further ſum of money, by additional duties on certain articles imported; and for other purpoſes.

SECTION 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following duties, in addition to thoſe now in force, and payable on the ſeveral articles herein-after enumerated, ſhall be laid, levied and collected upon thoſe articles, reſpectively, at their importation into the U. States, from any foreign port or place, viz. upon all brown ſugar per pound, one half cent; upon all bohea tea per pound, two cents; upon all molaſſes per gallon, one cent; and upon all velvets and velverets, whether printed, ſtained, colored or otherwiſe, and upon all muſlins and muſlinets, and other cotton goods, not printed, ſtained or colored, two and a half per centum ad valorem.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the ſaid thirtieth day of June next, the duties now in force, and payable upon ſugar-candy & cocoa, imported into the United States, ſhall ceaſe, and that in lieu thereof, there ſhall thenceforth be levied and collected, the following duty, viz. upon all ſugar-candy, at its importation into the United States, from any foreign port or place, nine cents per pound; and upon all cocoa upon its importation as aforeſaid, two cents per pound.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum, ſhall be made to the ſeveral rates of duties above ſpecified and impoſed, in reſpect to all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize as aforeſaid, as ſhall, after the ſaid laſt day of June next, be imported in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act, ſhall be levied and collected in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of ſecurity, and time of payment reſpectively, with the ſeveral duties now in force on the reſpective articles herein-before enumerated.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on account of the additional duties laid on brown ſugar and molaſſes by this act, the following ſums reſpectively, ſhall, from and after the laſt day of December next, be added to the drawbacks now allowed and paid by law on ſugar refined within the United States, and exported therefrom; and on all ſpirits diſtilled from molaſſes within the United States and exported therefrom, viz. on all ſugar ſo refined and exported, one cent per pound; and on all ſpirits ſo diſtilled and exported, one cent per gallon; which additional drawbacks ſhall be allowed and paid according to the regulations now eſtabliſhed by law, reſpecting the preſent drawbacks allowed on the ſaid articles.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the duties laid by this act, ſhall be ſolely appropriated to the following purpoſes, that is to ſay: Firſt, for the payment of the principal of the preſent foreign debt of the United States: Secondly, for the payment of the principal of the debt now due by the United States to the bank of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March 3d. 1797.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT

Repealing in part "the Act concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States," paſſed the eighth of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and impoſing certain duties on the capacity of ſtills of a particular deſcription.

SECTION 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That in reſpect to ſtills employed in diſtilling ſpirits from materials of the growth and produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, or at any diſtillery in a city, town or village, at which there are one or more ſtills, which ſingly if only one, or together, if more than one, are of leſs capacity than four hundred gallons, the option and alternative of paying a duty of ſeven cents, for every gallon of ſpirits diſtilled in ſuch ſtills, as ſecured and allowed by the firſt ſection of the act, intituled "An Act concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States," paſſed on the 8th day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, be, and the ſame is hereby declare to be aboliſhed, from after the thirtieth day of June enſuing.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the option and alternative aforeſaid, the proprietor or poſſeſſor of any ſuch ſtill or ſtills, as are above mentioned, ſhall and may, after the firſt day of July enſuing, be charged with, and ſhall pay the following duties, to wit:—For a licence, for the employment of each and every ſuch ſtill, for and during the term of two weeks, ſix cents per gallon, according to the capacity or content of every ſuch ſtill, including the head thereof—for a licence for and during the term of one month, ten cents per gallon as aforeſaid—or a licence for and during the term of two months, eighteen cents per gallon as aforeſaid—for a licence for and during the term of three months, twenty-four cents per gallon as aforeſaid—for a licence for and during the term of four months thirty cents per gallon as aforeſaid—for a licence for and during the term of five months, thirty-ſix cents per gallon as aforeſaid; and for a licence for and during the term of ſix months, forty-two cents per gallon as aforeſaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the ſale or transfer of any ſtill licenced according to this act, the right and privilege of uſing ſuch ſtill, during the time for which ſuch licence may remain in force, ſhall accrue to the new proprietor or poſſeſſor, due entry of the ſale or transfer being previouſly made, with the proper officer of inſpection.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every diſtiller, as aforeſaid, who ſhall commence any diſtillation, prior to obtaining a licence therfor, ſhall pay a duty equal to that demandable in conſequence of a licence for ſix months; and no new licence ſhall be granted for any ſtill, until all duties which have accrued thereon, ſhall have been paid and diſcharged.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral proviſions and clauſes of the acts heretofore paſſed and remaining in force, for laying, ſecuring and collecting duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills—for regulating the exportation of ſuch ſpirits, and for making an allowance to the exporters of the ſame, by way of drawback, ſhall extend to, and remain in full force, with reſpect to the ſeveral proviſions and clauſes of this act, ſubject only to the alterations hereby made.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, March 3d. 1797.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Dec 30.

Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day, for taking his majeſty's meſſage into conſideration:

As ſoon as it was read, Mr. Pitt commenced his ſpeech by ſtating, that the motion which he was about to ſubmit to their conſideration, was in conſequence of the meſſage now read, and in conſequence of the particular ſituation of the country, by the abrupt rupture of the negociation. From a variety of cauſes it had experienced in its progreſs many extraordinary interruptions. It might, however, be juſtly obſerved, that their wiſhes were perhaps too ardent, and their hopes too ſanguine. But let it be remembered, that they acted for the general intereſts of mankind; that the negociation was undertaken for the rights of humanity; that it had been conducted agreeably to the principles of the conſtitution; and that its ultimate object was founded in the true policy of England, and in the ſafety of Europe. From the union of all theſe cauſes, our exertions had been diſtinguiſhed by a laudable ſpirit of firmneſs and perſeverance, a perſeverance equally honorable and ſincere, but much fruſtrated by the obſtinacy of the enemy.

It had been his majeſty's particular wiſh to learn whether or not the directory would grant paſſports for a perſon of confidence whom his majeſty would ſend to Paris with a commiſſion to diſcuſs, with the government there, all the means the moſt proper to produce the deſirable end of peace. All idle etiquette was carefully avoided, and the forms were only wiſhed to be conſonant to the principles of reciprocity. This propoſition was at firſt received in ſullen ſilence: and the only anſwer addreſſed to Lord Grenville indicated that the directory was about to relax from their haughty conduct, and to admit a perſon of the deſcription now ſtated. The words, which for the ſake of illuſtration we quote, are—

"My Lord,

"I have the honor to inform your excellency, that the note addreſſed to the executive directory of France, in date 6th of the preſent month, was tranſmitted by Mr. Koeneman, charge d'affairs of his Daniſh majeſty, to M. Delacroix, miniſter for foreign affairs at Paris, who promiſed that an anſwer ſhould be returned to it after it had been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the government. Three days having elapſed in expectation of this anſwer, Mr. Koeneman went a ſecond time to the miniſter above mentioned, who gave him to underſtand, that the executive directory had not permitted him to return an anſwer in writing, but that he was directed to expreſs himſelf verbally to this effect:

"That the executive directory of the French "Republic would not, for the future, receive or "anſwer any overtures or confidential papers tranſ-"mitted through any intermediate channel from "the enemies of the republic, but that if they "would ſend perſons furniſhed with full powers "and official papers, theſe might, upon the fron-"tiers, demand the paſſports neceſſary for proceed-"ing to Paris."

In contradiſtinction of the reverence and practice of ages, his majeſty thus ſurmounted all the difficulties which he had to encounter, by a direct application to the directory through the medium of a flag of truce; and that requeſt repeated, compelled at laſt, the directory to conſent to the commencement of a negociation, by granting a paſſport for a confidential perſon to proceed to Paris. He ſaid, that he uſed the word compelled, becauſe the directory, dreading an expoſure, perhaps dangerous to themſelves, were at laſt obliged to conſent to the requeſt.

Notwithſtanding all the melancholy pictures which had been drawn by our foreign and domeſtic enemies, we were, at the end of the fourth year of the war, in a ſtate of proſperity, which to many might appear paradoxical. There was no radical failure of our reſources; and our national ſpirit and enterprize appeared as conſpicuous as in any former period of our hiſtory. Thoſe reſources are certainly worthy of contending for; and from the conſtant diſplay of our national ſpirit and glory, we were not yet arrived to that ſtate of trepidation and puſillanimity as to degrade ourſelves by baſely bowing to France.

Having deſcribed the advantageous ſituation of this country, he contraſted it with the exhauſted and impoveriſhed ſituation of France, which, by a ſtrange, and as it were paradoxical effect, enabled it to make temporary, but ſhort efforts of ſo gigantic a nature, as impreſſed all the other powers of Europe with aſtoniſhment, and many of them with dread. The unavoidable expences and hardſhips of the war, were, no doubt, ſenſibly felt by all the nations engaged in it; but there was no doubt but that the preſſure bore with much greater ſeverity upon France, than upon any other of the belligerent countries. This preſſure, which was felt ſorely by all claſſes of people in the republic, was ſtrongly manifeſted in the deranged ſtate of their finances.

France was not therefore in ſo formidable an attitude, in ſo commanding a poſture, as to make humiliated Europe bow the neck before it, and ſo to awe and intimidate Great Britain, as that it ſhould yield without a ſtruggle to this diſtreſſed republic, what in worſe times it had always refuſed to the powerful and victorious monarchy of France: and what was ſtill more diſhonorable, that it ſhould perfidiouſly abandon, after ſo many proofs of his ſteadineſs and friendſhip, its faithful and magnanimous ally.

The directory would relax in nothing—they "had an oath in ſeaſon," and they would diſcloſe no ſecrets. By their treaty with Holland, they had the port of Flushing; by that with Spain they claimed the iſland of St. Domingo; and it was probably in conſequence of ſome private article in the latter treaty, that Spain has been led to declare war againſt us; it was probably by holding out the lure of rewarding their perfidy with the fortreſs of Gibraltar, or the iſland of Jamaica, that Spain has been induced to violate its ſecret obligations with this country. "I can," ſaid he, "find no line to ſa ſound the inexplorable depth of this pretenſion. What would you purchaſe by ſubmitting to the diſgrace and humiliation of this preliminary? Is it peace? Is it moderation?"—No. But you ſhall hear what France may think proper to do with Holland, Italy, and Germany, and whether Portugal, for having the ſpirit to defend itſelf and aſſert its dignity and independence, is to pay the price of republican aggreſſion? The alternative then is, whether you will continue the war, or ſend couriers with preliminaries of diſhonor and diſgrace? There ſurely can be no heſitation in accepting the firſt alternative, and I hope and truſt that there is not a hand in his majeſty's cabinet that would put its ſignature to humiliating preliminaries; that there is not a member in this houſe who would wiſh to recommend it: and that there is not a man in his majeſty's dominions, who would be the courier to bear them.

He concluded by moving an addreſs in conformity with the meſſage.

Mr. Erſkine ſaid, that during a great part of the right honorable gentleman's ſpeech, he, and he fancied the houſe alſo, had been led to expect a different termination of it from what they had juſt heard.

If the addreſs had merely ſtated that the terms of peace now offered were bad, and ſuch as this country ſhould not accept, if that had been the only purport of the addreſs, he ſhould have approved of it, and would have ſupported the continuation of the war, till better terms could have been obtained.

The right honorable gentleman had aſſerted that there never was an inſtance in the civilized world of a treatment ſo inſulting, as that experienced by our ambaſſador in his diſmiſſion from Paris. He wiſhed him, however, to recollect when and in what manner Monſ. Chauvelin had been ordered to leave this kingdom. With reſpect to the avowed object of war, the recovery of Belgium for the Emperor, it was, to be recollected that we now made war in circumſtances wholly novel; nor were the examples of former times to be our guide. Time, however, was when theſe valuable provinces did not belong to Auſtria, and when we were at peace with France. At that period an ambaſſador from France was ſent here expreſsly to prevent the rupture that enſued, and accommodate the miſunderſtanding we had conceived. Him we diſmiſſed in a way at leaſt as abrupt as that our ambaſſador had recently experienced. The objects of the war, ſuch as we had then avowed, were now, he ſaid, moſt explicitly relinquiſhed on our part. To have an adequate view of this ſubject, we muſt look back to the tranſactions of thoſe times. [*Mr. Erſkine appeared here to be ſomewhat diſconcerted, and after a few attempts to proceed, ſat down abruptly.*]

Mr. Fox was ſorry, indeed, on every account to be obliged to riſe—ſorry for the ſudden indiſpoſition of his honorable and learned friend—ſorry for the occaſion of the preſent debate—ſorry for Great Britain, whoſe welfare he was as much attached to as thoſe, who, for her honour and intereſt as they pretended, were now goading her to a ſtate of endleſs warfare, and probably to total ruin.

While the right hon. gentleman took ſo much pains to ſhew the houſe the increaſe of the enemy's unjuſt pretenſions, it would not have been amiſs, he thought, if he had alſo taken ſome trouble to ſhew the houſe the probability of the means by which a continuation of the war was to reduce them within juſt and equitable bounds.

Much as he ſaid on the former ſubject, but little had eſcaped him on the latter; he had indeed made a ſhort compariſon of the ſuperiority of our reſources over thoſe of the enemy. It was impoſſible for two miniſters to conduct themſelves on principles more diametrically oppoſite than the miniſters of England and France. The former exalted our hopes and confidence, by ſtating our finances to be in a proſperous ſtate, and thoſe of our enemy as much the reverſe. The enemy, on the contrary, repreſented themſelves as diſtreſſed, and us as proſperous. But what was the effect of all this? Look to actions as well as words. The miniſter of France pays high compliments to the reſources of England. The miniſter of England deprecates thoſe of France; ſometimes ſhe is in the gulph of bankruptcy, ſometimes on the verge, and the changes are then rung; firſt ſhe is on the verge of the gulph, and then the gulph of the verge; but what, as he had ſaid, was the effect of this? We were always repreſenting ourſelves as in the moſt flouriſhing condition. France, as appeared in a late meſſage to the council of five hundred, ſaid fairly, we are exhauſted; and addreſſing herſelf to that council, ſhe implored them to exert themſelves all in their power to extricate her from her difficulties. This was a bold meaſure on the part of the enemy, and a ſtrong contraſt to our's. Notwithſtanding this however, we loſt province after province, and town after town, and every year the pretenſions of the enemy became more exorbitant. France, diſpirited, exhauſted and impoveriſhed, was to every purpoſe of war ſuperior to Great-Britain, flouriſhing and rich. He could not but think that it would be a better omen of ſucceſs, if we in this reſpect a little imitated the example of the enemy, by taking a truer view of our own reſources, and a leſs degrading one of theirs.

Much of the indiſpoſition of France towards this country had been produced, he ſaid, by illiberal and rancorous expreſſions, &c. ſentiments delivered in that houſe, which he had always condemned and deprecated; to all negociations, there muſt be a great difficulty where the parties met with mutual diſtruſt of each other, and without any confidence and good will.

That diſtreſs, Mr. Pitt himſelf ſays that he expected; but why ſhould he not allow an equal ſhare of feeling to France, whom he had diſtinguiſhed by the vile and deteſtable epithet that language could apply? After this, was it to be expected that the plan of negotiation of lord Malmeſbury, with his high conſideration, would of a ſudden do away all previous ſuſpicions and unpleaſant feelings? When to this alſo was to be added the recolleſtion, that if they were ſo treated by one Peer, another, lord Auckland, had been raiſed to the rank of a Peer of the realm, for publiſhing to the world, that the executive directory ſhould be brought under the ſword of the law as rebels and uſurpers.

He agreed with the miniſter, that our's is not a caſe either of deſpondency or deſpair. We had ſtill reſources, which, if peace were reſtored, might by a judicious economy, ſteadily practiſed in all the departments of our expences, recover us from our calamities. This, in the preſent poſition, was his conſcientious opinion—but if we continued the war many longer upon the ſyſtem of laviſh expence with which it had been conducted for the laſt four years, he could not believe it was practicable to ſave us from total ruin and deſtruction.

Miniſters had uniformly failed in all their objects, and he therefore truſted that the houſe would withdraw from them a confidence which their incapacities and inſincerity had ſo abuſed—for this purpoſe he ſubmitted to them an amendment to the addreſs to be inſerted after the firſt paragraph of thanks for his majeſty's gracious communication, "aſſuring him that his faithful commons learn with the deepeſt concern that thoſe meaſures taken towards negociation by his majeſty's ſervants, had proved ineffectual — That it was their duty to ſubmit to his majeſty with freedom what they conceived to be the cauſe of this circumſtance. That they deplored the neceſſity which compelled them to obſerve, that the mode in which his cabinet ſervants had perſuaded his majeſty to conduct the negociation, carried no marks of ſincerity with it, and that the proſpect of tranquility and peace was thereby ſtill further removed.

"That the raſhneſs and injuſtice of his majeſty's miniſters in making Belgium the *ſine qua non* of negociation, can only excite equal pertinacity in the directory, to refuſe all negociation while it is not conſidered as a part of their territory. The amendment alludes to Holland alſo, and propoſes to proceed to inveſtigate the cauſes of our ſituation."

Mr. Secretary Dundas began a ſpeech of conſiderable length, with remarking that in the whole courſe of his recolleſtion of parliamentary debate, he never had heard ſo miſchievous a ſpeech as that now delivered by the right honorable gentleman. He had thought proper in the commencement of it to declare that he ſtood there as the profeſſed advocate of the people of England. Why he took upon himſelf that appellation, or how he became entitled to it, he was at a loſs to determine.

"It was certainly true that he had been in the regular habit for the laſt 12 or 14 years, of finding fault with every adminiſtration of which he was not a member, and of adverti ſing himſelf as the only man in the kingdom fit to hold the reins of government. It was clear that he did not contend ſo much for a change of meaſures as a change of men. Indeed, he had gone nearly the length of declaring that he wiſhed for a change of government.

"That the war as far as it had gone, was unſucceſsful—he (Mr. Dundas) for one would deny—as he challenged all the honorable members who heard him, to produce a parallel in the hiſtory of Great-Britain—where, after a four years proſecution of a war, this country had reaped ſuch benefits, and atchieved ſuch conqueſts.

"With reſpect to our conqueſts, ſo much were we determined to make peace, that our ally the Emperor having none to give up, we had offered to ſurrender the whole of the poſſeſſions taken from the French nation in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, for an equivalent to be determined upon in the courſe of the treaty, in exchange for a certain part of the conquered domains of the Emperor. The right hon. gentleman on the oppoſite ſide has ſaid, a diſcreet member of this houſe obſerved ſome evenings ſince, that he hoped this country would never part with the Cape of Good Hope. Little as I preſume to claim the character of diſcretion, I am the perſon alluded to; and I aſſure the houſe that I hope this country will never ſee the day when they ſhall have occaſion to part with the Cape of Good Hope; it is ſcarcely poſſible for me to ſtate at this moment the importance of that ſettlement to this country. Our Indian empire, widened by our late conqueſts, has ſo increaſed, that it is to us invaluable. With reſpect to the claim the Dutch Eaſt India company may have upon it—it may be ſufficient to ſay that the whole of their revenues are not equal to the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment, and that conſequently it can be of no ſervice to them unleſs in our hands.

"The buſineſs of Belgium next occupied his attention—Belgium, he conceived, required great ſacrifices, ſhould it be neceſſary to keep it. For three centuries paſt it had been more or leſs a ſubject of contention, whether thoſe provinces ſhould or ſhould not be allies of or dependants on the two nations, England and France.

"To appreciate in ſome meaſure the value of that country ſo far back as the reign of Henry IV. of France—it was held out in a negociation then pending, "That one acre of land in Belgium, was equal in value to any province in France." He, as well as his colleagues, were of the ſame opinion, and therefore the *ſine qua non* of the negociation was, "That the King of Great Britain could never ſee the Netherlands in the hands of the French."

Near three o'clock the houſe divided on the amendment, when there appeared,

For the amendment,	87
Againſt it,	212
Majority	175

The houſe again divided on the original addreſs, when the numbers were,

For the addreſs,	164
Againſt it,	81
Majority,	133

☞ *For the Debates in the Houſe of Lords, ſee* SUPPLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Saturday arrived the Roſe, capt. Meany, from the Iſle of France.

The Roſe has been 82 days on her paſſage from the Iſle of France—when ſhe firſt arrived there, the Iſles were in a ſtate of blockade, which did not ceaſe till the 19th of November laſt.

While captain Meany, was at the Iſle of France, the commiſſioners from Europe had arrived with powers to liberate the African ſlaves, of which we gave ſeveral particulars ſome time ſince.

The Engliſh Eaſt-Indiaman, Fort William, mounting 36 guns, was brought into Mauritius, before capt. Meany left that iſland, ſhe had been boarded in Callicut roads, (Malabar coaſt) by the crew of an 18 gun privateer, the officers were on ſhore, and brought her out, ſhe had half a cargo of pepper on board.

The Mary, an India built ſhip, chartered in Bengal, and laden with rice and arrack, for England, was alſo taken by a French frigate, together with three other veſſels, particulars of which not mentioned.

An embargo was laid on all the veſſels, outward bound, at the Cape of Good Hope; a ſquadron of Engliſh veſſels had ſailed for India ſome time before, from the Cape—and it was ſuppoſed the embargo had been laid in order to prevent any information of their departure being conveyed to the enemies' fleet in the Eaſtern ſeas.

The Commerce of this port (formerly the Triton, Engliſh Eaſt-Indiaman) was at Mauritius.

The ſhip Kitty, M'Pherſon, ſailed two months before the Roſe, bound for this port.

The captain of the Roſe ſaw a veſſel to the Eaſtward of the cape which he ſuppoſes was the Ganges.

CHARLESTON, March 10.

The following paragraphs are tranſlated from a Paris paper of the 20th of December, called Le Redacteur, reputed to be under the direction of the French executive.

"Moſt of the public journals have ſaid that a decree of the directory has broken all relation between the French government and that of the United States of America. The piece of news is falſe, and we are warranted in contradicting it.

"The perſonal complaints which one government may have to make againſt another, cannot be a ground of rupture between nations eſſentially allied, and which have, at given times, a neceſſary influence upon the acts of their repreſentatives, cannot fail to unite at the call of their common intereſt.

"The French are certainly not inſenſible to the teſtimonies of affection and intereſt which a great majority of the citizens of the United States have given in their cauſe. They will never forget that in ſpite of the moſt wicked inſinuations, there paſſed only by a majority of two votes that fatal treaty which has put the Americans under the guardianſhip of the Engliſh, and which contrary to the faith of the treaty of alliance, which is the guarantee of their liberty, has granted to England advantages in commerce which they have refuſed to France; they appeal to time which will deſtroy all theſe calumnies; they appeal to the good ſenſe of the people, already fatigued with the Engliſh yoke; they appeal, in fine, to their triumphs, which muſt diſſipate the fears of political puſillanimity, and ſilence the calculations of miſtaken intereſt."

PETERSBURG, *March* 28.

On Friday laſt a moſt violent hurricane paſſed along through the counties of Greenſville and Suſſex, and blew down houſes, trees, and every thing in its direction. We underſtand that the current of wind extended about a mile in width—that a conſiderable number of dwelling houſes, ſtables, barns, &c. are totally deſtroyed; that ſeveral horſes and cattle were killed, and that ſome people loſt their lives, and others received conſiderable injury.

We have no further accounts to be relied on reſpecting the reception of Mr. Pinckney by the French government—and the intelligence heretofore publiſhed on this ſubject having come through indirect channels, and no further information by the arrivals at Charleſton and Norfolk, which left London the beginning of January, gives reaſon to doubt the truth of Mr. Pinckney's having been ordered to quit France. Indeed if our readers will refer to the intelligence under the Charleſton head in this day's paper, they will find that ſuch a report had been circulated and publiſhed in Paris, and which may probably have given riſe to the accounts we have received, but which appear to have been contradicted by authority in the *Redacteur*, a Paris paper of the 20th December—and when it is recolleſted that Mr. Pinckney arrived at Bourdeaux the 24th of November, and immediately ſet off for Paris, his reception would be certainly known in Paris by the 20th December—We therefore cannot believe that Mr. Pinckney has been ordered to quit France, though it is not improbable but that he may have met with a cool reception.

The ſmall pox having broke out in Richmond, the Common-Hall hath authoriſed a general inoculation in that city, which commenced on Sunday laſt.

John Dawſon is elected a member of the Houſe of Repeſentatives of the United States, in the place of James Madiſon, who had declined ſerving.

MARRIED, on Thurſday laſt, Mr. EDWARD TANNER, to Miſs NANCY CRESTMAST, both of Warren county, (N. C.)

☞ *The printer has endeavoured to make up the deficiency in the ſize of his Newspaper by the addition of a* SUPPLEMENT. *He is in hourly expectation of receiving a ſupply, which, from ſome unaccountable delay, has not yet arrived.*

☞ Subſcribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newſpapers, will oblige him, by diſcharging their accounts.

D. & W. EANES,

Have juſt received, by the John and Dependence from Boſton, and now opening for ſale, a fine aſſortment of

MENS, WOMENS, MISSES & BOYS

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

VIZ.

MEN's fine Shoes, A. B. & C.
Do. Waxt do. bound.
Do. black grain, do. fine and common.
Do. Coarſe Neats, do.
Ladies Calfskin lined and Silk bound Slippers, aſſorted.
Do. do. do Worſted, do. do. do.
Miſſes do. do. do. do. do.
Boy's fine and coarſe Shoes, aſſorted.
Do Pumps (for Dancing) do.
Woman's Rand Shoes.
Do. Florentine Shoes & Slippers, of every kind.
A few Hundred of excellent CHEESE,
Which will be ſold low for Caſh.
ALSO, a Quantity of Northern

PINE PLANK.

Peterſburg, March 27, 1797. (eo 3.)

SAMUEL POPE, & CO.

HAVE juſt received from Boſton, and are now opening at their Store in Old-ſtreet, a large and general aſſortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

And a few boxes Cotton Cards—they have alſo for ſale, Bar Iron by the ton, and 500 buſhels St. Ubes Salt.

Peterſburg, March 27 1797. 2

TAKEN UP,

BY the ſubſcriber living near Monkers neck Bridge,

A BAY HORSE COLT,

Judged to be two years old this ſpring, very badly grown, all four feet white, with a large blaze in his face, neither docked or branded. Appraiſed to Five Dollars.

JAMES STANTON.

Dinwiddie, February 22, 1797. (ep 3*)

At a Court held for Halifax County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Plt. } In
againſt
MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the firſt day of the Court to be held in May next, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Mill-Stone Meeting-houſe in the County of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the Courthouſe of ſaid County.

A Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

Town of Peterſburg:

March Quarterly Court, 1797.

DANIEL DODSON, Complainant, } In
againſt
THOMAS FRASER and WILLIAM FRASER, Defendants, } Chancery.

THE Complainant having filed Bill, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Thomas Fraſer is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore on the motion of the Complainant by his Counſel, IT IS DECREED AND ORDERED, that unleſs the ſaid Defendant Thomas Fraſer, ſhall enter his appearance and give ſecurity (for the performance of the decree to be made in this cauſe) upon the ſecond day of the next Quarterly Court to be held for the ſaid Town on the firſt Monday in May next, that the Complainant's Bill ſhall be taken as confeſſed and the prayer thereof granted—and that a copy of this decree be publiſhed in the Peterſburg Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this Town.

A Copy—Atteſt
JOHN GRAMMER, C. T. P.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months. JOHN BELL

John & William Bell,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.
Table and Tea China, in ſets.
Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Freſh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheeſe, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

PROPOSALS

For Publiſhing by Subſcription
The Works of the Celebrated

THOMAS PAINE;

To which will be added,

BISHOP WATSON's

Excellent Reply to Mr. Paine's Age of Reaſon.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr. Paine's writings, both thoſe in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the Preſident. This edition will, therefore, beſide his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handſomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subſcribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is conſidered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in diſcuſſing thoſe higheſt—thoſe deareſt intereſts of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perſpicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important ſubject—And when it is remembered too, that to his ſeaſonable and ſpirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perſeverance and ſucceſs during the late war, and the final eſtabliſhment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the poſſeſſion of his works as a valuable acquiſition to his library.

☞ Subſcriptions received by the Printer hereof.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of Dinwiddie, Crawford and Company, for dealings at their ſtore in Blandford, under the management of David Ruſſell; in Dinwiddie, of Robert Turnbull; in Brunſwick, of Thomas Crawford; in Mecklenburg, of William Turnbull; and in Charlotte, of Robert Burton and William Duncan; and their ſtore in Wilkes county, North Carolina, under William Duncan and William Cole; are deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcribers are now in poſſeſſion of the books, bonds, and other ſpecialties, belonging to the different ſtores in that concern, and are excluſively authoriſed to collect the debts.

The reſpective debtors are requeſted to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and are prohibited from making payment on account of ſuch debts to any other perſon, even although they altered the nature of ſuch debts, by giving new bonds or other ſpecialties in name of Robert Turnbull, or Robert Turnbull and Charles Duncan; or although any of the bonds may be aſſigned to any other perſon. In either of theſe caſes, the debtors will pleaſe obſerve, that by the abovementioned decree, they are only ſafe in paying ſuch debts to the ſubſcribers, or to thoſe they may hereafter appoint collectors, or to Capt. Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg, while they continue collector of the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte; and as thoſe debts have been ſo long due, and as the above concern has been remarkable for granting indulgence, we hope the debtors will immediately come forward and make the beſt payments in their power, and grant new ſpecialties for ſuch part as they are at this time unable to pay, in which caſe a reaſonable time will ſtill be given, otherways no longer can be expected. And the ſeveral lawyers, ſheriffs, and other collectors in Virginia and North-Carolina, who may be in poſſeſſion of money, bonds, and other papers belonging to ſaid company, (although in name of Robert Turnbull) are ſolicited to conſider themſelves as accountable to us only for the papers and their collections.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Peterſburg, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their late ſtore in Peterſburg, under the management of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that in conſequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the books, bonds, &c. of that concern, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers, who are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts.

The reſpective debtors are requeſted to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and prohibited from making payment to any other perſon, although an aſſignment of any of the bonds may have been made to any other perſon; and as long indulgence has been given, the debtors are ſolicited without delay, to call on us and adjuſt their accounts; and when it appears they are unable to pay the whole, a moderate time will ſtill be allowed for part. But thoſe that neglect this friendly admonition, may expect to be proſecuted without reſpect of perſons.—And the ſeveral lawyers, ſheriffs, or other collectors, who may be in poſſeſſion of any money, papers, &c. belonging to the concern, are only accountable to us, and are requeſted to communicate the ſame to

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Peterſburg, March 22 1797.

NEWMARKET RACES

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in May next, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1ſt. day a purſe of 100l. 4 mile heats.
2d. day a purſe of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats.
3d. day a ſweepſtake, entrance 20 guineas.

Thoſe gentlemen who are deſirous of being ſubſcribers to the Sweepſtake, may, by early application have the weight and diſtance to ſuit them.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

☞ A SADDLE will be run for over the above courſe the laſt Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the laſt Saturday in this month.—The firſt ſaddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B.

May 3, 1797.

Blank Bonds for ſale

AT THIS OFFICE.